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## Evansville Celebration.

A lengthy account of this interesting occasion is published in the Evansville Journal. The proceedings as therein set forth evince the same grateful sentiments, the same intelligent appreciation of this sublime triumph of liberty, the same sagacious discernment and proper discrimination between the friends and foes of human progress, shown by similar demonstrations of the newly enfranchised citizens throughout the Union. In the series of brief and appropriate resolutions adopted there was one very heartily endorsing Senator MORRIS, and pledging their unreserved support to the Republican party. Timely and eloquent addresses were made by Mr. T. J. MAYNE, Rev. J. M. TOWNSEND, Rev. A. T. HALL, Rev. GREEN M. FARLAND, Major H. A. MATTHEWS. It must have seemed to the old citizens of that rather dark corner of Indiana as if the negroes were about to take the place, so imposing appears to have been the Celebration.

## Abbreviated Correspondence.

A letter of W. F. TAYLOR, Baltimore, says that the stationing of Dr. REVELS over Bethel Church, in that city, is a great success; that the Doctor is fully imbued with the spirit of Christ; that in the pulpit he is earnest and solemn; that in company he is graceful; and he does not meddle with problematical theology; that he preaches practical religion; that he tells the people what many great ministers fail to tell them, that the wages of sin is death; that the financial condition of the church was never better; that under the superintendency of CAUSMAN H. GAINES the Sunday School is rapidly filling up; that Mr. CATO DAY has been unsparing in his efforts to develop the musical talent; that Mrs. FLEETWOOD is an excellent singer, and that so are Mrs. TIGHE and the OCKERMAN sisters.

—Messrs Mathews and King both having declined to be candidates for Congress in the Third Congressional Convention of Maryland, comprising a portion of Baltimore city, a Republican Congressional Convention met last Friday and nominated Washington Booth, Esq., a member of the well known shipping firm of Fitzgerald, Booth & Co. He is said to be a very popular candidate, and is cordially supported by the two sections of the Republican party.

## Seeming and Real.

A fervid imagination sometimes entirely upsets and supplants the plain and obvious teaching of common sense. In the glare of enthusiasm, fiction is often mistaken for fact, and what exists, some how or other, is confounded with what ought to be. A state of mind analogous to this, leads some of our friends to assume that all distinctions founded upon race or color have been forever abolished in the United States, and that all special effort recognizing a different state of facts, are unequalled, for, out of time, and hurtful. "There are no colored people in this country," said a highly poetic friend of ours, not long since. To his mind the fifteenth amendment was not merely a law but a miracle, for nothing less than a miracle could so suddenly change black into white, and obliterate all traces of two hundred and fifty years of slavery, both on the part of the race enslaved and the race enslaving. This delirium of enthusiasm is very pleasant to those possessed by it, and it would seem unamiable to disturb it did it not sometimes stand directly in the way of needed effort. We would not underestimate the value of the fifteenth amendment. It has done great things for the colored man, but it has left many things undone, and this through no defect in the measure itself, but from the nature of the evil it was designed to remove. No two races of men sustaining the relations to each other that the white and colored people have sustained could have those relations instantly changed by any change in the laws however stringently worded or faithfully enforced. Slavery has left its poison behind it, both in the veins of the slave and in those of the enslaver.

There is servility in the enslaved race and haughtiness in the master race who no legislation can reach or remove. Time and endeavor, must have their perfect working before we shall see the end of the effect of slavery and oppression in the United States on both races, nor should any worker in the cause of equality be in haste to abandon that work.

But the negro now has a constitutional guarantee of equality and fair play. Very true. But law on the statute book and law in the practice of the nation are two very different things, and sometimes very opposite things. The Constitution guaranteed free speech to every American citizen in every State in the Union, but what was this guarantee worth to WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON or WENDELL PHILLIPS at any time prior to the late war for the Union? The citizens of each State are guaranteed all the rights and immunities of citizens of the several States. This was a fundamental part of our United States Constitution from the beginning, but of what earthly value was it to SAMUEL HOAR in South Carolina, or to Mr. HUBBARD in Louisiana? The declaration of independence, the oldest legal paper of the Republic, asserts the equality and liberty of man more loudly and clearly than any paper ever drawn before by human hands, and yet slavery continued in its presence nearly a hundred years.

The pen is often mightier than the sword, and the settled habits of a nation mightier than a statute. It has been said that no people are better than their laws. Many have been found worse than their laws. It is no unreasonable impeachment to say that the American people, and even the American churches, are far in the rear of American law in respect to the negro. Over the gateway of what Christian church in America is it written that no distinction shall be here made on account of color or race? And if written, who does not know that they would be mere hollow words, sound and fury, signifying nothing as to the real facts? Of what avail is it to tell the poor heathen that the Christian religion is a religion of humility and love, while the nations professing it are full of pride and hate? Of what avail is it to boast of the Bible as the book of forbearance and peace, while the nations that profess to believe in it are ever ready for battle and make haste to shed human blood? The time may come when practice and precept, life and profession will harmonize. We certainly hope that the time will come when the colored man in America shall cease to require special efforts to guard his rights and advance their interests as a class. But that time has not yet come, and is not even at the door. While the doors of nearly every workshop in the land are closed against the colored man's child; while all lucrative employments are closed to the colored race, and the highest callings opened to them are of a menial character; while a colored gentleman is compelled to walk the streets of our largest cities like New York unable to obtain admission to the public hotels; while state rooms are refused in our steamboats, and berths are refused in our sleeping-cars, on account of color, and the negro is a by-word and a hissing at every street corner, the negro is not abolished as a degraded caste, nor need his friends shut up shop and cease to make his advancement in the state of civilized life a special work. We need to-day every influence that served to put the fifteenth amendment on the national statute-book to help us put the same fully into every department of the nation's life. Especially should every colored man persevere in all the ways open to him to change the unfavorable judgment of the public concerning his race, and bring around his people more favorable conditions to improvement and elevation. Press, platform, pulpit should continue to direct their energies to the removal of the hardships and wrongs which continue to be the lot of the colored people of this country because they wear a complexion which two hundred and fifty years of slavery taught the great mass of the American people to hate, and which the fifteenth amendment has not yet taught the American people to love.

How Democracy Would Rule Us.—The people of New York city are reaping the fruits of Democratic rule in rich abundance. They are compelled to pay an annual tax for the support of Democratic thieves of \$23,000,000. This is about \$25 to each man, woman, and child in the city. If the people of the United States were taxed at the same rate, it would require a tax annually of one thousand millions of dollars. Now, these New York copperhead knaves are the loudest and fiercest maligned of the Republican party for raising a third of that amount annually, and four fifths of it to pay off the war debt they created!

If the rebel Democracy should again get into power and control the Government for ten years, they would increase the national tax to full \$1,000,000,000 yearly at the end of that time, and in twenty years they would double this sum. Ten years ago the annual tax of New York city was not more than \$7,000,000. Now it is more than three times that amount, and it is increasing under TREWEN, SWENNEY, FISK & Co. at a fearfully rapid rate. What these scoundrels have done for New York they would do for the nation.

—The rebel Democracy of Tennessee, as everywhere else, are steadily growing more depraved and malignant towards the Government. Two years ago they voted unanimously for a resolution denouncing secession. This year they very emphatically vote it down. Next year they will be prepared to sustain a resolution in favor of secession. Universal amnesty is having a wonderfully mollifying effect upon the traitors!

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## The War in Europe.

The heart of the civilized world still aches over the war in Europe. There is now no peace of this side the fall of Paris, or what is less likely, a crushing defeat of the trained armies of Prussia now surrounding that great city. The last gleam of hope vanished when TROCHET declared the terms submitted by Bismarck meant suicide for France. The patriotic and wise efforts of FAYET and THIERS to arrest the tide of war and stay the shedding of blood have entirely failed. Intervention by the Great Powers is out of the question. They did not prevent the war, as they might have done, by holding France in check. They must not now, that the fight is going against France, intervene against Prussia. By permitting the beginning without intervention they are bound in honor and fairness to leave the parties to it to their own course. The time for meddling passed away when the first blow was struck and the first gun was fired. Such is the view of Bismarck, and his view seems logical and conclusive. Prussia has no fear of France or of Prussia at such a moment from outsiders. She knows for the moment only France. Who can blame her? When a man is grappling with a death-struggle with a determined enemy who has assailed him without cause, he may be excused for devoting his best attention to that enemy and disregarding the ejaculations and shouts of the outside crowd. Such is the stern logic of war. Terms of peace can only come from one or the other, or both, of the actual parties making war upon each other. It would be dangerous to the peace of mankind if nations were expected to interfere in behalf of a belligerent as soon as he was seen to be getting the worst of the fight. Already we rush into conflict with a recklessness of consequences bordering on madness. War should not be made easy. If war has any virtue, it is in its severity. In its dismal thunder let towns and cities fall, and let wailing fill the air, for war is the harvest of death, in which human will, pride, and power, on one side or the other, must be broken and subdued, that the world may snatch an occasional moment of repose and thought.

On the question as to whether the terms of peace offered to France by Prussia are or are not just and reasonable, opinion is much divided. But the question, it seems to us, is not one of justice or reason—not one of generosity or of exaction. Practically, it is a question of power on the one hand and necessity on the other. Reason and justice form only subordinate objects in the court of war. Whosoever appeals to that court must accept such justice as the conqueror may be disposed to grant. France is no stranger to the rules of war, and she rushed into it well understanding its stern and terrible alternatives. She who had wrenched from Germany the left border of the Rhine must have known that what had been gained by war might, in its turn, be lost by war. The necessity obliging Prussia to reclaim these ancient German possessions seems obvious enough. Not to demand so much would be to render her victories useless and barren of their natural results. Warlike though she is, war is no sport even for her. She wants peace, and she wants security against future war, and Alsace, Lorraine, and the mighty fortresses of Metz and Strasbourg seem to promise that security. Whether just or unjust, no victorious nation would probably demand less in the same circumstances.

While we admire the indomitable spirit of the French people, and sympathize with them in this moment of dismal terror and dire calamity, they are plainly unwise in continuing the struggle. The Empire was made in beginning the war, and the Republic (if indeed there be a Republic) is made in continuing it. Prussian armies have not invaded Paris in vain, and as there was no power to prevent their investing the city, it is not likely that any power will be developed to rescue the city out of their hands. It is only a question of time. The little hope that Russia, forgetting Sebastopol and the Crimea, would come to the help of France has dissolved. England can promise little and will do less. The remains? The French say winter, but alas, winter is indiscriminating. Its frosts and sleets are as chilling inside as outside the great city. One other great reliance they have. The army, the glorious French army! No doubt that Frenchmen are the bravest of men—but they are men, and men are not iron, and if they were they could be beaten to pieces by superior skill and power. If Paris is bombarded and knocked to pieces, it will be the fault of the present desperate defenders of Paris, who persist in defending it when there is no human probability that they can succeed. True heroism is not blind obstinacy in attempting what is impossible, but a resolute, wise, and persistent endeavor to do all that can be done to maintain a noble cause and secure a possible triumph. Though Paris should not be reduced in three months, the war could not end on that account. There is nothing in French blood more fixed, enduring, unrelenting, and persistent than in German—and the latter is likely to hold out about as long in victory as the former overwhelmed in defeat.

## The Right Man at Last.

In the selection of Hon. Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana, as Minister to England, President Grant has done a wise act. Senator Morton is the right man in the right place, and in no man at this positive character Gen. Grant has indicated his desire for a bolder and more vigorous policy on the part of our Minister at St. Petersburg. Mr. Morton is not only the very ablest man in the Senate, and there is no man whose presence will be so much missed. His services as Governor of Indiana during the rebellion will ever be gratefully remembered by the country. Since he has been in the Senate he has always been right. As radical Republican, all his votes and speeches and influence have been on the side of liberty, justice, and humanity. His selection will be grateful to the Republican party, as a recognition and approval of the radical element of it.

In so far as the foregoing article reflects upon Mr. MOTLEY, our present Minister to England, though published in the NEW NATIONAL ERA, it does not express the judgment of the Editor of this paper. For all that we have learned from those who have a right to know, we believe that honorable gentleman has discharged the duties of his high office, with surpassing promptitude, industry, firmness, and fidelity. While we commend his successor as an able man and eminently fit for the place, we have no idea of lending our voice even to an indirect censure of a gentleman and an officer of high standing, who, so far as our knowledge goes, is not only unimpeachable, but worthy of all honor and gratitude for the able and faithful manner in which he has discharged every duty imposed upon him by his mission to England. The writer of the article above explains that in speaking of the selection of Mr. Morton as a wise and proper one, it was not as against Mr. MOTLEY but as against others who were named as probably succeeding him. In any case we would do no injustice to Mr. MOTLEY.

No voter should ever forget that his proportion of the copperhead rebel war debt is just \$1,007. And he should remember, too, that though he may be poor and not compelled to pay this amount in dollars and cents into the hands of the tax collector, he will be compelled to pay it indirectly in the diminished value of his labor, and the increased price of everything he buys to eat or wear.

## The Temporal Power of the Pope Overthrown.

The long-expected event has taken place. The weak remnant of the temporal power of the Vicar of Christ has gone down—not with a crash like the French Empire, but like a lamp in the light of day, whose oil has been consumed. Rome is in the hands of the Italians, and the inhabitants of the "Eternal City" have cheered the soldiers as their liberators. Only the fate of about 700,000 souls is politically changed; a very trifling alteration of the map of Europe is needed; the balance of power is not shaken, and the event in itself appears but of little political consequence when compared to the gigantic struggle now raging between the two great nations of Europe. If, however, we consider the end of the temporal power of the Pope as a symptom of the times, marking the beginning of a new era, it is of vast consequence.

It is universally known that this temporal power of the Pope for the last ten years was solely upheld by the presence of the French legation, which the "oldest son of the church" (officially) furnished to his aged parent, and might have continued to furnish had not the hour come when he supposed they could be employed to greater advantage elsewhere. It is not denied, either, that for many years prior to 1860 the power of the Pope did not amount to anything material, and owed its existence not so much to its own strength as to the mutual consent of the other Powers. In fact, it never had in itself any solid foundation. Even in the middle ages, when the ecclesiastical power of the Church had reached its highest point, the Pope was nothing as a military power. His "hiredlings" were always noted for their pusillanimity, their lack of discipline and of competent leadership. Whenever they crossed swords with the armies of the secular princes they were almost always ignominiously worsted, so that his temporal power might have been easily subverted at any time but for his spiritual office, his real source of strength. By his power of excommunication he could emperors and kings to tremble. His blessing was believed to possess supernatural power, and the halo of infallibility surrounded him in the eyes of the faithful. Indeed, all the miracles recorded by the Church, from the very beginning of Christianity down to the holy coat exhibited in our day by the Archbishop of Treves, were so many elements of strength to the spiritual power. Yet all these bulwarks of faith proved unavailing to the Pope in the hour of his extremest need. Not one of the Catholic Powers in Europe, either from motives of policy or of piety, deemed it worth while to defend the head of the Church against the very man upon whose head this same Pope Pius had hurled his thunderous excommunication. Austria, Bavaria, Spain, and Portugal have stood silent spectators of his dethronement; and their indifference and inertia, considering their natural conservatism, is a significant and cheering symptom of the times. It shows unmistakably that the Church itself, the hereditary and ancient enemy of liberty, enlightenment, and science, is itself declining, and that it must go down in spite of the most desperate efforts of its votaries.

It is a curious fact that the downfall of the Pope as a temporal ruler have occurred almost immediately after the adjournment of the Ecumenical Council, which had been called for the express purpose of strengthening the power and influence of the Church. The declaration of infallibility was to surround it with a new halo of authority and glory. Yet just this effort to impart new vigor to institutions and ideas that have outlived themselves, hastened, rather than arrested, this latest defeat. An old nuisance may long be tolerated and even maintained by common consent for reasons of expediency and policy, on condition that those who benefit by it keep quiet, and avoid public offense by new transgressions, but the moment its representatives are blind enough to rise defiantly as aggressors against the spirit of the age, they are doomed to ignominious defeat. Slavery might have lasted for many generations longer but for the crazy attempt of the slaveholders, in utter disregard of the spirit of the age and the sentiments of the whole civilized world, to make it the absolute power in the country. Even a sick man may sometimes hide his disease for a while by artificial means, and assume an air of health, provided that he keeps quiet and does not attempt to display strength; but woe to him if he should venture to challenge the healthy and vigorous! Not to mistake your infirmity for strength is a lesson which the representatives of superannuated ideas and institutions seem utterly unable to learn. In his blindness, that amiable and illustrious fossil of by-gone ages, Pius IX, whose simplicity is perhaps the greatest miracle of his century, in the face of a laughing world, and when even the Church itself could scarcely control its laughing muscles, this innocent functionary solemnly excommunicated Victor Emmanuel. His bad success with that potentate made him no wiser. His first arrow loosed, he shot another in the same direction, and determined to restore the old splendor of the Church, threw down the gauntlet once more to the world by calling the Ecumenical Council, and tried again to rivet outworn assumptions and superstitions as binding articles of faith. The appearance of a triumph on his part is not wanting; but it will not do for the old Church to experience many such triumphs. It was like Napoleon and the Plebiscite; it resulted in virtual defeat. The ungodly parables of the reverend prelates, which would leak out in spite of all prohibitory measures, betrayed a lack of unity that could not fail to call forth the meridian of the profane, while the eloquent words of STRASSMEYER in denunciation of infallibility found an enthusiastic echo through the whole rottenness of the whole establishment.

The progress of the world in general is far slower than that of the individual, and may be computed by centuries. We may, therefore, yet see a succession of high Pontiffs through generations, even after having witnessed the overthrow of their temporal power. Though the Church may have a large field for action for many years to come, in the natural and inevitable course of events, in some century, sooner or later, the Vicar of Christ will be a tradition of by-gone days, and the successor of St. Peter will have no successor.

A Queer Republic.—We fear it will turn out that our Government was a very little hasty in recognizing "the French Republic," for there seems to be no such government in France, nor even in Paris. The whole thing is a myth or a sham. France has no real government of any kind. Paris has a military dictator in the person of General TROCHET, one of NAPOLEON's most faithful officers; BAZAINE, another of NAPOLEON's officers, rules Metz, and refuses to recognize "the Republic;" the Red Republicans are the government at Lyons, and so on everywhere. And to dispel all hope of a Republic in the future the Provisional Government have postponed indefinitely the election of the Constituent Assembly. What a burlesque to call such absence of all government a Republic! If they have a Republic in France then they have one in Russia and Spain.

The Defection of General Carl Schurz.—The defection of Carl Schurz, one of the United States Senators from the State of Missouri, has filled all Republicans with regret, and a large majority of them with surprise. Up to the time of his election to the Senate he had been looked upon as one of the straightest and most honest of men. He had everywhere, on all occasions proclaimed himself a Radical Republican, and the Republican party had accepted of him as one of their most zealous and faithful, as well as one of the ablest of their leaders. In the days of slavery he was one of its acknowledged, and most persistent enemies. Having been compelled to flee from Germany for the active and very gallant part he took in the Revolutionary movement of 1848, he naturally arrayed himself on the side of Republican principles upon becoming an American citizen. Opposition to chattel bondage was one of those principles. As the logical consequence his hatred for slavery in the United States, as well as in Europe, he became a member of the Republican party, and one of the most prominent champions of free speech, free soil, and free men.

Upon the triumph of the Republican party and the election of Mr. LINCOLN, Mr. SCHURZ became a candidate for office, and was appointed Minister to Spain. But being a Prussian refugee and a revolutionist, the Queen refused to receive him. Of necessity he returned to the United States and again became a candidate for office. He was appointed Major General in the army. But though a brave, as far as we ever heard, and undoubtedly a loyal one, he was no fame in the field, and rendered no service to the country commensurate with the high position so generously bestowed upon him by President LINCOLN. In short, he proved a failure as military chieftain, though it would be neither just nor true to assert that he disgraced either himself or his country. He failed through want of military genius rather than from indifference or misconduct.

The war having ended Gen. SCHURZ turned his attention to journalism, and soon became the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune. While in this position he was employed as Editor-in-Chief of the Detroit (Michigan) Post, a new Republican paper just started, with a liberal capital, it was thought, and wealthy influential backers. At the end of a year the capital was all sunk, the concern largely in debt, and in a fair way to ruin all connected with it rich as they were. It was thought judicious, therefore, for Gen. SCHURZ to withdraw from its editorship, which he did, and the paper is now making money. These facts, and the character of the paper under his management, created the impression amongst all who had watched his course, that he had a second time proved a failure.

From Detroit Gen. SCHURZ removed to St. Louis, and succeeded in securing a one-half interest in the German Republican paper of that city, the influential organ of the German Republicans of Missouri. He at once took advantage of this strong position to constitute himself a candidate for the United States Senate. As might be expected from the fact that he had scarcely been in Missouri long enough to become a naturalized citizen, as well, perhaps, as from doubt as to his soundness on certain important questions, he met a most determined opposition. But being adopted by the German Republicans as their candidate, and through dint of most zealous personal efforts and strong promises, he was elected. And in spite of an opinion that he had exhibited a little want of delicacy in forcing himself upon the Republican party of Missouri for the best office in their gift so soon after removing to the State, and a slight apprehension that so much zeal for office might be incompatible with unyielding fidelity to principle, his election was received with very general gratification.

At length he took his place in the United States Senate, and becomes one of the lawmakers of the land, and one of the judges of other men's fitness to serve their country. For a long time he deported himself with diffidence and haughty reserve. His friends began to fear that he was better calculated to shine on the stump than in the Forum, or else, that having reached the object of his ambition, he had no need to display the wonderful powers he was supposed to possess. For one whole session Senator SCHURZ maintained almost an unbroken silence, increasing his claim to modesty with some such as he had diminished his credit for usefulness with others. Some how all this time an impression was creeping into the minds of his Radical colleagues that he was gradually working himself clear of his radicalism, and slowly but surely verging towards that half-way house called "conservatism," where all men contemplating defection to their party first take refuge. No very violent overt act gave rise to this impression, but an hundred little things. His very silence in the crisis we were then passing through exhibited indifference to his old principles and the welfare of his party.

Time passed on, and too soon developed Gen. SCHURZ's "Conservative" leaning, as well as the justice of the fears of his friends. The questions for the admission of Virginia, Mississippi, Texas, and Georgia came up in succession. Conditions were attached to these bills, and supported by the Radical members of Congress and the Republican press, exacting some guarantees of good faith and loyalty on the part of those States when admitted. To three of these bills conditions were attached, though strongly opposed by the copperhead members, the Conservatives, and by Gen. SCHURZ. On the Georgia bill, however, the most desperate fight was made. Gen. SCHURZ standing shoulder to shoulder with SALTSBURG, BROCKROCK, TRAMER, MCCREERY, and every other copperhead Senator.

He favored the Senate with as many as three speeches upon this Georgia bill, in each of which he took occasion to assail the Georgia Republicans, and to justify the demands of the rebel Democracy. He also modestly took it upon himself to lecture such Senators as HOWARD, CHANDLER, SHERMAN, CAMERON, and a majority of that body, most of whom had been there for many years, while he had hardly been there for many years, in their want of wisdom, justice, and honesty in favoring a bill which he chanced to oppose, telling them what their duty was, how they were bringing reproach upon themselves and the Senate, endangering the ascendancy of the Republican party, driving the Georgia Democrats into another rebellion, and bringing about various other dire consequences.

His course was so dictatorial and offensive—he so clearly gave them to understand that he considered himself their superior in judgment, and wisdom, and patriotism—that in private political circles he acquired the title of "schoolmaster of the Senate."

In these speeches he proclaimed, by their whole spirit, if not in words, that he had ceased to be a Republican, to become a philosopher and a statesman. Politics, in his opinion, had clearly become too groveling for him as an American Senator and lawgiver. All felt who had watched his course that he was lost to the Republican party. Here is his failure as a Republican Senator.

To all who thus watched the career of Gen. SCHURZ his bolt from the Republican conven-

## The Defection of General Carl Schurz.

The defection of Carl Schurz, one of the United States Senators from the State of Missouri, has filled all Republicans with regret, and a large majority of them with surprise. Up to the time of his election to the Senate he had been looked upon as one of the straightest and most honest of men. He had everywhere, on all occasions proclaimed himself a Radical Republican, and the Republican party had accepted of him as one of their most zealous and faithful, as well as one of the ablest of their leaders. In the days of slavery he was one of its acknowledged, and most persistent enemies. Having been compelled to flee from Germany for the active and very gallant part he took in the Revolutionary movement of 1848, he naturally arrayed himself on the side of Republican principles upon becoming an American citizen. Opposition to chattel bondage was one of those principles. As the logical consequence his hatred for slavery in the United States, as well as in Europe, he became a member of the Republican party, and one of the most prominent champions of free speech, free soil, and free men.

Upon the triumph of the Republican party and the election of Mr. LINCOLN, Mr. SCHURZ became a candidate for office, and was appointed Minister to Spain. But being a Prussian refugee and a revolutionist, the Queen refused to receive him. Of necessity he returned to the United States and again became a candidate for office. He was appointed Major General in the army. But though a brave, as far as we ever heard, and undoubtedly a loyal one, he was no fame in the field, and rendered no service to the country commensurate with the high position so generously bestowed upon him by President LINCOLN. In short, he proved a failure as military chieftain, though it would be neither just nor true to assert that he disgraced either himself or his country. He failed through want of military genius rather than from indifference or misconduct.

The war having ended Gen. SCHURZ turned his attention to journalism, and soon became the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune. While in this position he was employed as Editor-in-Chief of the Detroit (Michigan) Post, a new Republican paper just started, with a liberal capital, it was thought, and wealthy influential backers. At the end of a year the capital was all sunk, the concern largely in debt, and in a fair way to ruin all connected with it rich as they were. It was thought judicious, therefore, for Gen. SCHURZ to withdraw from its editorship, which he did, and the paper is now making money. These facts, and the character of the paper under his management, created the impression amongst all who had watched his course, that he had a second time proved a failure.

From Detroit Gen. SCHURZ removed to St. Louis, and succeeded in securing a one-half interest in the German Republican paper of that city, the influential organ of the German Republicans of Missouri. He at once took advantage of this strong position to constitute himself a candidate for the United States Senate.

As might be expected from the fact that he had scarcely been in Missouri long enough to become a naturalized citizen, as well, perhaps, as from doubt as to his soundness on certain important questions, he met a most determined opposition. But being adopted by the German Republicans as their candidate, and through dint of most zealous personal efforts and strong promises, he was elected. And in spite of an opinion that he had exhibited a little want of delicacy in forcing himself upon the Republican party of Missouri for the best office in their gift so soon after removing to the State, and a slight apprehension that so much zeal for office might be incompatible with unyielding fidelity to principle, his election was received with very general gratification.

At length he took his place in the United States Senate, and becomes one of the lawmakers of the land, and one of the judges of other men's fitness to serve their country. For a long time he deported himself with diffidence and haughty reserve. His friends began to fear that he was better calculated to shine on the stump than in the Forum, or else, that having reached the object of his ambition, he had no need to display the wonderful powers he was supposed to possess. For one whole session Senator SCHURZ maintained almost an unbroken silence, increasing his claim to modesty with some such as he had diminished his credit for usefulness with others.

Some how all this time an impression was creeping into the minds of his Radical colleagues that he was gradually working himself clear of his radicalism, and slowly but surely verging towards that half-way house called "conservatism," where all men contemplating defection to their party first take refuge. No very violent overt act gave rise to this impression, but an hundred little things. His very silence in the crisis we were then passing through exhibited indifference to his old principles and the welfare of his party.

Time passed on, and too soon developed Gen. SCHURZ's "Conservative" leaning, as well as the justice of the fears of his friends. The questions for the admission of Virginia, Mississippi, Texas, and Georgia came up in succession. Conditions were attached to these bills, and supported by the Radical members of Congress and the Republican press, exacting some guarantees of good faith and loyalty on the part of those States when admitted. To three of these bills conditions were attached, though strongly opposed by the copperhead members, the Conservatives, and by Gen. SCHURZ. On the Georgia bill, however, the most desperate fight was made. Gen. SCHURZ standing shoulder to shoulder with SALTSBURG, BROCKROCK, TRAMER, MCCREERY, and every other copperhead Senator.

He favored the Senate with as many as three speeches upon this Georgia bill, in each of which he took occasion to assail the Georgia Republicans, and to justify the demands of the rebel Democracy. He also modestly took it upon himself to lecture such Senators as HOWARD, CHANDLER, SHERMAN, CAMERON, and a majority of that body, most of whom had been there for many years, while he had hardly been there for many years, in their want of wisdom, justice, and honesty in favoring a bill which he chanced to oppose, telling them what their duty was, how they were bringing reproach upon themselves and the Senate, endangering the ascendancy of the Republican party, driving the Georgia Democrats into another rebellion, and bringing about various other dire consequences.

His course was so dictatorial and offensive—he so clearly gave them to understand that he considered himself their superior in judgment, and wisdom, and patriotism—that in private political circles he acquired the title of "schoolmaster of the Senate."

In these speeches he proclaimed, by their whole spirit, if not in words, that he had ceased to be a Republican, to become a philosopher and a statesman. Politics, in his opinion, had clearly become too groveling for him as an American Senator and lawgiver. All felt who had watched his course that he was lost to the Republican party. Here is his failure as a Republican Senator.

To all who thus watched the career of Gen. SCHURZ his bolt from the Republican conven-

tion in Missouri became out-voted, and his efforts, conjointly with the rebel Democracy of that State, to defeat the Republican and elect the bolters' ticket, will cause very little surprise. Nor will they be deceived by the pretext that his defection is owing to the neglect of the convention to take ground in favor of permitting disfranchised rebels to vote. But, no matter whether this or free trade is the cause of his bolt, neither he nor any other deserter has ever denied that the convention from which he bolted had a very large majority of fairly elected delegates opposed to his schemes, and that the ticket was fairly nominated.

As an honest man and a Republican he was bound to support it in good faith. That he does not do so, and is stamping the State for a bolters' ticket, which the rebel Democracy have adopted, proves beyond all dispute that he has left the Republican party and is anxious to give the State over to the rebel Democracy. And this is the grateful return this suddenly elevated patriot makes for all the favors showered upon him by the Republican party! It is his fourth and final failure.

## Virginia Politics.

The Republicans of the First Congressional District of Virginia had a split in their Convention, each wing of the party placing in nomination a candidate for Congressional honors. But these honors will hardly be reached by either of the gentlemen now claiming the Republican nomination unless one of them can be induced to withdraw.

In the 4th Virginia District the Republicans have nominated W. H. H. STOWELL, of Manchester. Our first choice for this nomination was that sterling Republican and unflinching friend of the colored man, Hon. GEORGE TUCKER, who made such an able canvass of the District in 1869 in opposition to the present incumbent, Hon. GEO. BOOKER. But we yield our personal preferences, as every patriotic Republican should, and all give Mr. STOWELL, a warm and earnest support. The Richmond Journal of the 29th ult., has the following article on the nominee for this District:

As our readers are already informed, Mr. W. H. H. Stowell has received the nomination for Congress at the hands of the Republican party in the Fourth Congressional District of this State. The prominent names before the Convention were George Tucker, of Pittsylvania; W. H. H. Stowell, of Halifax; and C. Y. Thomas, of Henry.

Mr. Tucker is well known throughout the entire State as an earnest and ardent Republican; and from his known fidelity, and the earnestness with which he has devoted himself to the interests of the Republicans in the Fourth District, he was naturally selected by the party as the personal and political friend that he would prove